

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS



REPORT 1945-7

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS

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**Until September 30th, 1947*

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

General Secretary: R. E. GOODWIN.

Assistant General Secretary: G. B. BRADNEY.

Director of Research:

E. F. PIERCY, O.B.E.

Senior Field Secretary:

J. G. TURVEY

Secretary for Training:

R. KEANE

Secretary for Senior Boy Training:

K. KIDD

Assistant Secretary for Training:

K. M. KIRK

Public Relations Officer:

E. A. AYTOUN ELLIS

Field Officer: J. F. SOMNER, M.B.E. D.S.M.

Regional Officers:

N. GOODRIDGE, D. CORNOCK-TAYLOR, H. E. HIGGINS, J.P., LT.-COL. P. L. BINNS

*Warden of St. Pierre
(Leaders' Training Centre):*

R. T. THORNTON, M.C.

*Warden of Ford Castle:
(Senior Boys' Training Centre):*

THE REV. D. BERNERS WILSON

*Adviser for Drama, and Warden at
Bakers Cross (Arts Centre)*

ANTHONY THOMAS

Advisers for Physical Training:

D. HUGHES JONES, A. W. COLE

Adviser for Art:

PHILIP COLE, R.B.A.

Officer for Religious Training:

THE REV. CANON A. S. IRESON

Development Officers:

H. DOUTY, R. O'BRIEN

Publications Officer:

M. BLACKMORE

Programme Organizer:

NORMAN MYERS

Area Organizers:

LT.-COL. E. L. RICKETTS, O.B.E., C. W. CUNNINGTON, P. WINTERFORDE-YOUNG
LT.-COL. R. MENDAY, M.C.

Supply Leader: P. L. LEWER

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67 Watling Street, London, E.C.4.

Solicitors: Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 6 Aldford Street, Park Lane, London,
W.1.

Consulting Architects:

A. LLEWELLYN SMITH, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., A. B. WATERS, M.B.E., G.M., F.R.I.B.A.

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REPORT 1945-7

WE have come to our majority at a time when all are challenged to give of themselves with that same devotion which animated and united our country in the war years. Our problem is to find in peace the same stimulus to corporate endeavour and self-discipline in a common cause which emerged under the stress of war. A sense of urgency, mortal danger and a belief in the object of the struggle animated us in those days; we must now seek to rediscover that inspiration.

The problem is as vital for club leaders as it is for statesmen. The search for an answer must be made personally as well as through joint action; it must be made by the individual club member, both inside and outside the club. The seriousness of this task need detract nothing from the joy of friendship which is the club's chief gift; but it lends a purpose to its activities, while allowing of no superficial treatment by the well-intentioned but ill-equipped.

The club cannot be a place for escape from reality to pastime. It must be a place for preparation for life; a part of an educational process. The example of high standards, the ability to discriminate, the use of talents, the consciousness of membership—these lead not to humourless rigidity but to full enjoyment, to enrichment of living in any environment. As we face the years of manhood, having come of age, we do well to remember that we inherit the devotion and quality of many who have gone before.

Our successors in the N.A.B.C. may reasonably be expected to record that the significance of the Brunswick story in boys' club history was unequalled except, perhaps, by the adoption in 1931 of *Principles and Aims*. When Mr. A. Maxtone Graham, just returned from Oflag 79, came on a spring day in 1945 to Bedford Square he offered on behalf of the Brunswick Boys' Club Trust, their wholehearted aid and their simple, but moving and impressive story. Moreover, he brought a challenge to all those who realized that the hope of the future lay in the younger generation. His story has been told in the last two years throughout the length and breadth of the land. One man alone, as part of his service to the club movement, has spoken of it to nearly one hundred and fifty audiences; and the J. Arthur Rank Organization created a film of it which has been seen by millions.

Club boys, in a variety of ways, have been partners with their elders so that the whole Association has become more conscious of a common membership, has seen the need for joint action and has found unity of purpose in the Brunswick story.

The future of the N.A.B.C. depends very largely on whether it can be manned and equipped to take its place as a strong partner in the field of Further Education. The establishing of a clear purpose which can mobilize all the neighbourliness, the comradeship, the sense of urgency and the devoted service of men is of first importance in the struggle against apathy and malaise. People of every nation are encountering these evils, while seeking stability and hope in an uncertain present and an unknown future. If the boys' club movement can state its purpose, and point the way to its members, fitting them for the struggle towards their goal, then it will serve both our day and the future. Certainly nothing in the history of the N.A.B.C. could have so united it and prepared it for this task as did that link which was forged in Oflag 79, and the spirit with which those ex-prisoners of war have taken up our cause and made it their own. But for Colonel Dunnill and his men "the misery of victory"—tired leaders, lack of funds, poor buildings and equipment, and a war-scarred generation of members—might almost have engulfed us, once the urgency of war had gone.

It does not require the gift of prophecy to foresee that our future as a voluntary movement may well have depended upon the witness of an old club member at that fateful meeting in the prison camp when a doubtful and critical company met to examine the proposal for raising a fund to start a boys' club.

At the moment of indecision, when the whole scheme might easily have been rejected, his simple claim of what his club had meant to him persuaded his fellow prisoners to adopt the scheme. They knew beyond question that there was nothing finer they could do to commemorate their sacrifice and comradeship than to start a boys' club. Their belief was fortified by the Prime Minister when he called for leadership for boys' clubs. Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery has also spoken of it in many parts of the country and pledged that when he retires he will devote his remaining years to the training of youth. Thus a new enthusiasm has been kindled and we have recruited a greater company of supporters. They have brought us more ample resources than ever before and have made it possible for us to look with confidence to the day when no boy need be without the comradeship and practical school of

citizenship which are the hall-marks of the good club.

The past two years, while bringing into the movement the vitality and enthusiasm of the men of Oflag 79, have seen the loss of two who had given the highest services to the Association. Sir Edward Campbell, the first Hon. Treasurer, was not only personally responsible for saving the Association during its early years by a loan which he afterwards made into a gift, but he also made the first attempts to obtain some measure of financial stability. Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, amongst the greatest civil servants of the century, was Chairman from 1935 to 1943. The Guildhall Dinner of 1937, the service of Specialist Advisers, the Royal Charter, and the direction of the Association's affairs during the first three years of the war, are only some of the memorable achievements of his chairmanship. All who knew and worked with these two great men are deeply conscious of the tribute due to them; for they recognized the primary importance of promoting the welfare of boys.

The planning of the Development Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Basil Henriques, which for a time he shared with Lord Monck, has resulted in the formation of seven new County Associations since the end of the war. These have been formed in Derbyshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire and Surrey. The necessarily unspectacular, but highly important, work of the Senior Field Secretary, Mr. J. G. Turvey, and of the Field Officers, Mr. Neville Goodridge, Lt.-Commander J. F. Somner, Lt.-Col. C. W. Dann and Mr. D. Cornock-Taylor, and of Mr. H. Douty, the Development Officer in the Midlands, is reflected in this achievement; so also is that of Mr. H. E. Hall who has become the first Secretary of the Gloucestershire Association. The policy of the Committee to proceed with development in certain counties by appointing County Officers has been fully justified by the work of Lt.-Col. E. L. Ricketts in Somerset. In Cambridgeshire—following a successful experiment in Bedfordshire—there has been made, with the Army Cadet Force, the joint appointment of Mr. P. Winterforde-Young. The Association has accepted from the London Federation responsibility for the Metropolitan areas of Surrey, Essex and Kent. Mr. A. Marsh, Mr. E. Carnell and Lt.-Col. P. L. Binns are working in these areas to assist the formation of new clubs in these vast residential districts and also to work with the existing County Associations towards absorbing them into the counties of which they are a geographical part.

In the Midlands, first under the chairmanship of the Earl of Shrewsbury and later under that of Lord Newport, an Advisory Council has been formed with panels for industry, training, music, religion and sport.

With the generous aid of a special grant from the King George's Jubilee Trust two officers—Mr. R. O'Brien and Mr. Norman Myers—have been appointed to undertake special duties in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in collaboration with the Yorkshire Association of Boys' Clubs. Mr. O'Brien is studying the factors conditioning development, and Mr. Myers is making research concerning club programmes and their relation to the interests of boys.

The winning of new adherents to the cause of boys' clubs has been an object of first importance in the appeal campaign to which reference has already been made. Training has been recognized as the first essential for raising the standard of club work. Last year's Report recorded the generosity of the Carnegie Trust which contributed £12,000 towards the purchase and equipment of St. Pierre. Reference was also made to the King George's Jubilee Trust which is contributing £2,000 a year for three years towards the training of leaders, who, it is hoped, will come to regard St. Pierre as a natural source of inspiration and guidance in their responsible work. After fourteen arduous years as Senior Field Secretary, during which a great measure of development was due to his patience and zeal, Captain R. T. Thornton became the first Warden of St. Pierre. He will thus be in a position of supreme importance, enabling him to pass on to a new generation of leaders his unrivalled experience. Mr. R. Poole and Mr. R. de Grey have been appointed full-time tutors with Rev. E. T. Davies as a part-time tutor.

Under the chairmanship of Professor M. Ginsberg and the direction of Mr. Randal Keane (whose Assistant, Mr. Walter Jones, has recently been appointed to an important post in the West Riding), the Recruitment and Training Department is responsible for selecting men to attend for the courses at St. Pierre; these are of six months duration. Thousands of applications have been received, mainly from men in the Forces, who in many cases are receiving Further Education and Training grants. The Selection Boards take place during a residential weekend, and the help of Mr. Basil Henriques and Mr. Martin Parr has been invaluable in this arduous work. One course has been completed and the second is well advanced.

Perhaps the quality of the men can best be gauged from the comments of one local education authority which would have willingly appointed any of three applicants it interviewed for one vacancy.

The Selection Boards are especially mindful of the need to test vocation. The courses themselves give a training which, with experience, will enable those taking up club leadership as a career to bring all their gifts, enthusiasm and ability to their task and also to pass naturally to other forms of service when their work as club leaders is over. The external examiners, who include Mr. A. Radford of Nottingham University, watch each student's work and advise on any special emphasis which is necessary in individual training.

The training of the voluntary leader has been a subject to which constant attention has been given by the Recruitment and Training Committee. A comprehensive local training scheme has been prepared and is used by many local organizations. Longer residential courses with special means of financial assistance are planned, and a Mobile Training Wing is in course of formation.

Many club leaders have desired some recognition of their competence; therefore a scheme has been instituted by which a certificate may be granted, after submission of a Log Book and an interview by an Assessment Board. The Association has been greatly assisted in this work by Professor B. A. Fletcher of Bristol University, Mr. L. Moreby, Mr. E. Rickerby and Mr. Basil Henriques.

In July 1945 Mr. E. F. Piercy, after fifteen strenuous and exacting years, relinquished the post of General Secretary. On behalf of the Association he became Secretary of the National Appeal for Boys' Clubs with the Rt. Hon. Oliver Lyttleton as Chairman, the Hon. David Smith and Lt. Col. J. W. Dunnill as Vice-Chairmen, and Viscount Harcourt and Mr. A. Maxtone Graham as Hon. Treasurers.

It was characteristic of Mr. Piercy that at a time when he could reasonably have expected a long holiday followed by less onerous duties, he undertook without hesitation what he has since described as the hardest task of his life. An appeal based even on the Brunswick story could have failed at such a time of universal uncertainty and social upheaval. The fact that it succeeded is evidence of the imagination and careful planning, unremitting thought, and tireless work of the Committee, Mr. Piercy and his staff. Many other workers

throughout the country have also shared in this formidable task.

When the appeal was completed Mr. J. A. Aytoun Ellis was given the responsibility of establishing a more permanent organization. As Public Relations Officer he has brought a wide experience to the Association.

Mr. Piercy has been appointed Director of Research, and his long experience and capacity for critical examination will be combined in work of great importance to the future of boys' clubs. The necessity for research, long recognized by the N.A.B.C., was emphasized by Mr. Barnes in his Report for the King George's Jubilee Trust, "Youth Service in an English County". The Association is fortunate in being able to place this task in such competent hands.

Mr. Piercy was succeeded as General Secretary by Mr. R. E. Goodwin who, both before and after his service in the Forces, was Assistant General Secretary to the Association, and had ten years experience as a voluntary club leader and Hon. Warden of the Oxford and Bermondsey Club.

Mr. G. B. Bradney, formerly Public Relations Officer, was appointed Assistant General Secretary. As a former club leader and Secretary of the South Wales Federation he has been able to bring to his new post a wealth of practical knowledge. Many of the Association's new contacts in the past three years are due to his initiative.

Senior Boy Training, which had its roots in the annual boys' conference of pre-war years, has become since 1940 an important part of the Association's work under the enthusiastic direction of Mr. B. Faithfull-Davies and his successor, Mr. Kenneth Kidd. From its early purpose of training boys to take a more responsible part in the management of their clubs it has developed into a means of bringing older club members into touch with a wider range of interests, ideas and men. Without this training many outstanding boys might fail to achieve their full stature in the daily life of their own locality. Local courses have been steadily developed by the area organizations, and these have been supplemented by annual national courses, held under great difficulty in improvised premises.

Improvisation is no longer necessary, because Lord Joicey has crowned many years of interest in boys' clubs by placing Ford Castle at the Association's disposal. He and the King George's Jubilee Trust have contributed generously towards the cost of maintenance. This Border stronghold of great beauty and dignity stands in lovely country at the foot of the Cheviots.

The problems of equipment and preparation having been overcome during the first year, the coming season is full of promise under the Acting Warden, Rev. D. Berners Wilson, and a staff of volunteer tutors and lecturers. Boys will go to Ford from every part of the British Isles, and others will come from overseas to learn the discipline of community living. All who go to Ford will experience the well-being and virility which is to be derived from expeditions into wild country, and in the grandeur of its surroundings they will see the ultimate purpose behind all we do. With the experience gained during seven years of varied circumstances the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ian Leslie, has planned the courses. We believe that the lessons learnt at Ford will contribute towards the planning and programmes of the new county colleges.

Since 1941 the Association has developed a Travelling Theatre which made its second tour during the winter of 1946. This experiment, the only one of its kind, has fully justified the faith of its promoters. Without the co-operation of employers who released boys for six weeks, so that they could take part in this activity, the Travelling Theatre would have been impossible.

Through the kindness of Mr. John Christie, the Drama Adviser was able to repeat at Glyndebourne in 1945 the previous experiment made at Great Hucklow of a training course in Drama Production. During 1946 it became possible to give all the Specialist Advisers an Arts Training Centre at Bakers Cross, Cranbrook, where these experiments can develop and ultimately take permanent shape and be extended to music and the arts and crafts. By a series of such courses it is hoped not only to recruit many more men willing to teach activities of which they already have extensive knowledge, but also to give them that experience which they often lack when teaching boys of club age. In the Warden, Mr. Anthony Thomas and the Specialist Advisers, Mr. McKay Martin and Mr. Philip Cole (who has succeeded our former and much appreciated Art Adviser, Mr. Walter Spradbery) the Association has an able, distinguished team. Their object is to raise the standard of activities in clubs and to recruit those who recognize in the club method an opportunity to foster talents and establish interests. These will contribute in great measure to the happiness that comes from a developed and balanced leisure.

After ten years as Adviser on crafts, Mr. Percy Wells has resigned his appointment for reasons of health. He was the

first Specialist Adviser to be appointed and the high quality of his craftsmanship has done much to bring understanding and appreciation to many leaders and boys.

Both Physical Recreation Advisers, Mr. D. Hughes-Jones and Mr. A. W. Cole, returned from the Forces during the autumn of 1945 to take up with renewed energy and experience the tasks they began in 1937, following their appointments under the Physical Training and Recreation Act.

The interest aroused by the Association's success in 1946 and 1947, in contests sponsored by "The Star", resulted in a widespread organization of local and area competitions, to be followed later by national and international football and boxing events. Mr. Cole is to be congratulated on the enthusiasm and skill with which he has undertaken this work. Its success, in spite of the weather during the winter of 1947, has had a great influence on the interest of boys and of the public in the Association's work.

The preparation of publications of a high standard and the passing of information and experience to clubs throughout the movement was a task which had become very onerous. Early in 1947 the Council therefore decided to appoint Mr. M. Blackmore as Publications Officer. His experience as an author, together with his special interests, add new strength to the Association's staff.

In the winter of 1945/6 the British Broadcasting Corporation invited the Association's Officer for Religious Training to conduct a series of Youth Services from six great cities. These were the first of their kind, and the skill with which he undertook this highly responsible commission resulted in widespread interest. A second series was conducted last winter by the Rev. R. G. Martin, Warden of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs Training Centre at Amersham. Nothing could have been more valuable in furthering the Association's endeavours to make its religious aim a reality, for these opportunities have made it possible for club men to become known to a vast public of boys and girls.

An outstanding event of 1946 was the selection of Mr. G. B. Bradney and Mr. Randal Keane to visit Germany, after a request from the Control Commission for advice on a youth service for the British Zone. Their work earned the highest praise and their recommendations were adopted. Within one month of their return to London a team of men, selected in consultation with Mr. Bradney and Mr. Keane, was at work for

the Control Commission under the direction of Lt. Colonel A. Andrews. Early in the war years he did much to establish good relations between the Army Cadet Force and the N.A.B.C. This liaison has resulted in extensive development of the club side of cadet units.

No one can yet foresee the results of our methods which are now being established amongst young Germans. It may well be that a movement nurtured here for more than a century, and fostered by a great host of unknown club leaders throughout the land, may make an important contribution to the building of a new way of life in Germany.

During the most difficult period of the war Mr. T. D. Young became Joint Hon. Treasurer with Lord Wigram and Chairman of the Finance Committee. The Association learned with regret in 1946 that, for reasons of health, he could no longer continue in these responsible offices. He was succeeded by Mr. Anthony de Rothschild under whose chairmanship the Finance Committee, in co-operation with members of the National Appeal Committee, framed the broad outlines of the purposes for which the Association will employ the funds accruing to it from the appeal. The Finance Committee will also be responsible for the detailed examination of individual applications and for allocations within the policy approved by the Council.

The objects of the appeal were more and better clubs. With this in view the Council has determined that individual clubs and their members shall reap the maximum benefits which can be provided. At a time when shortage of materials and labour together with high costs, severely limit plans for building the results in relation to expenditure are discouraging. Before the appeal was launched, however, the Council had taken steps to prepare for great development. It foresaw the need to recruit men whose experience in the Forces had given them an opportunity for leadership and vigorous, virile living—essential qualities in those on whom responsibility for the future must rest. It is through training that the Association can give lasting benefits to each and every club, and it is to training in all its forms that first attention has been given.

The King George's Jubilee Trust has continued to demonstrate its confidence in the Association's work by a most generous measure of grant-aid for development and special purposes. Since its inception this great Trust has brought untold benefits to the whole Association. The policy of the Council is to use the grants received for the direct assistance of

local organizations and clubs. Of the total grants received since 1936 nearly 93% have been so distributed, and only 2½% have been used towards the administrative expenses of the Association. In adopting this policy the Council appreciates the great freedom of allocation permitted to it by the Trust.

The Finance Committee and the newly-appointed Appeal Committee—the latter under the chairmanship of the Hon. David Smith—have formidable tasks to face. The greater resources of the Association bring added responsibilities, because the call for services rightly increases with expansion and improvements in standards. These responsibilities are not lessened by the unwillingness of certain local education authorities to implement the policy enunciated in Circular 51 in so far as it relates to assisting local Associations and Federations of clubs.

With the Ministry of Education the Association enjoys in full measure the partnership that was envisaged in Circular 1486. This partnership has been written into the Education Act and is an essential part of the programme for Further Education. The grant-aid placed at the Association's disposal has made possible, both during and since the war years, advances which would otherwise have been out of the question. There can be no doubt that the full extension of such a partnership, so that it operates with the same measure of confidence and material assistance among our local organizations, would do much to further the growth of the Association in the next few years.

In 1939 there were 1670 clubs with 159,600 members affiliated to the Association. Under the stress and hardship of the war these figures fell in 1942 to 1362 clubs with 102,200 members. Today there are 2,440 affiliated clubs with 190,000 members, excluding approximately 13,000 adult leaders and helpers. This progress reflects the new life and energy flowing into the Association's work from men returning from the Forces. Moreover, it shows the indomitable spirit which animated those who carried on during the war; for they had to perform an unspectacular, but vital duty. They made a positive contribution to ultimate victory by preparing the Association and all its members for the hard way of peace which must be faced with courage, determination and a clear sense of objective.

ABERDARE, *Chairman of the Council.*

R. E. GOODWIN, *General Secretary.*

Speech of the Chairman

(The Lord Aberdare)

*Delivered at the Twenty-second Annual Conference, Oxford,
6th July, 1947.*

YOU will, I know, wish me at the outset to thank the Provost and Fellows of Oriel and Queen's Colleges, and the Warden of Merton College, for their kindness in permitting us to hold our conference in such attractive surroundings. It is a very practical gesture of their good will and sympathy with the work of the Association. I would like here at our Annual General Meeting to thank, too, on your behalf the distinguished speakers who have so ably contributed to our conference, and the many people behind the scenes who have contributed to our comfort and enjoyment. Finally on your behalf, and on behalf of the Council, I would like to take this opportunity of recording our appreciation of the very devoted services of the whole secretarial and clerical staff of the Association in London and in other parts of the country. They who prepare and type our letters and our many committee papers and reports, and who do all the humdrum tasks which go towards efficient organization are deserving of our warm appreciation.

The task confronting the Chairman at an Annual Meeting is, in the main, twofold. He has first to give an account of the stewardship of the Council, and second to draw attention to certain aspects of the Association's work that are of special note. He may, perhaps, indulge in some speculation.

During the past year the zest of the National Appeal was in our every action. It inevitably permeated the whole life of the Association and conditioned many aspects of its work. In some localities there was a temporary slowing down of development and of training for a period, because the appeal took priority in the life of a Secretary without other help. Where his energies were rightly directed the results—both long and short term—were often more encouraging than we had dared hope. Here on the one hand, for example, is a County Association completely revitalized by the influx of men hitherto quite unconnected with club work. There, on the other hand, is a club persuaded to help with the appeal; and it reports that for the first time the members have seen themselves as part of a nation-wide family. They have discovered a new purpose in their club membership and a responsibility for their club not previously even considered, let alone accepted.

While the tempo of the appeal mounted and reached a great climax in the summer and early autumn in the Guildhall Dinner and the film of the Brunswick story, the day to day work went on. Our National Training Centres at St. Pierre, Ford and Bakers Cross were prepared and equipped. Plans were drawn up, programmes prepared, licences obtained, furniture and furnishings sought out and purchased from a multitude of sources. Staff was interviewed, students selected or recruited, courses organized. All these were new ventures. We had no experience to call on in the organization of residential centres, either from the point of view of administration or training. It reflects not a little credit on the various responsible committees and on the staff that in a time of immense practical difficulty there have been so few major hitches.

The second six months course at St. Pierre will be over in two weeks' time. The men for the third course have been selected. I would like to say a little about both the selection and about St. Pierre. Many thousands of men have applied for training for full-time leadership. The capacity of the movement to employ men who desire to devote their whole time is limited. As there are approximately five hundred full-time leaders it is probable that about forty new men ought to be available each year to replace those who after a period of full-time club leadership are quite properly looking to other spheres of activity. The gradual increase in the number of clubs, and the increasing requests from local authorities for men to fill vacancies in various capacities, has to be considered. It appears to the selectors and to the Recruitment and Training Committee that an output of sixty men from St. Pierre each year is not excessive—while an output of fewer would be insufficient. All those who passed through the first course were absorbed without difficulty. Between a third and a half of those on the second course have already secured appointments.

A great number of men have applied for positions as full-time leaders. The Selection Board, in the course of twelve residential week-ends, have from two hundred of the most likely applicants now selected ninety. This Selection Board is organized on similar lines to the War Office Selection Boards with which some of you may be familiar. Although minor adjustments have been made in the procedure and content as experience has accumulated, we are confident that this method, substantially the same now as when first the Board met, is good and that the best men are selected.

We know that the training is not complete. We have never pretended that it would be. In all, it covers twenty-seven weeks. There are three residential terms each of six weeks' duration, and three periods of practical experience in clubs each of three weeks' duration. During the residential terms there are two objects, the first to give theoretical training in the club method, partly by lectures, discussions, tutorials and projects—and partly by presenting the students with training through practical situations. The second is to develop interests in subjects from which the students will derive lasting appreciation.

Some modifications in the original curriculum have already been effected. Others will doubtless follow from time to time. This is as it should be, for our own experience is constantly increasing. St. Pierre must always be at least abreast of, if not in advance of, the latest experience in club technique. So far as conditions have permitted we have endeavoured to make St. Pierre comfortable in a simple way and also a place of taste and standards.

Every student knows that when he leaves after completing his course he has a vast amount to learn which only practical experience, continued reading, study, discussions and refresher courses can bring. But he starts with great advantages over his predecessors for whom trial and error was often the only training.

It is too early yet to try to assess the contribution being made by men who have been trained at St. Pierre. On every hand I hear they are doing well in the clubs to which they have been appointed. Indeed there are already indications that they are not only improving the standards of these clubs, but also that they are helping to raise the standards of other clubs in the same area. This is as it should be, for we have all shared the hope that the influence of St. Pierre would gradually result in better clubs. Our energies in training have not been confined to the future full-time leader. St. Pierre is as much for the voluntary leader as it is for the full-time man, within the bounds of what is practical. With the generous sponsorship of the King George's Jubilee Trust we have planned as an experiment three one-month residential courses for voluntary leaders. Any voluntary leader able to obtain leave from his work may apply to be considered for one of these courses, and the men selected will be able to attend without cost or loss to themselves.

I know of all the difficulties which stand in the way of voluntary leaders who want to attend courses of a month's duration. Who is to run their club while they are away? They are key men and cannot be spared from their work; if they are allowed the time off their fellow employees will be critical; and so on. All are perfectly reasonable and understandable difficulties. It is not unreasonable to answer that in the long run the homes and workers in the locality the club serves will be happier and more enlightened because the leadership in the club is better trained and informed.

This is one innovation in training for the voluntary leader. The second is the Mobile Training Wing which is about to be formed. Employing the most up-to-date methods it will take training to the club and help to overcome some of the practical difficulties which have in the past prevented many voluntary leaders from attending training courses.

The process of further education is many-sided—the club is one facet. Let its contribution be as rich in content as good leadership can make it, and good leadership implies the best training possible if there is not to be wastage of time and effort.

Time and again we have come back in all our plans to this question of training. However excellent the premises or the programme of a club, it will not do its work if the leadership is poor. On good leadership depends, too, whether or not the unclubbable can be attracted to and persuaded to become members of a club. It is not so very difficult to run an excellent club for the better educated, the athletic, and those who come from good homes and are socially inclined, for they are the kind of boys who will probably gladly use the county college in due course for their recreation hours. But it is difficult to run a club for those who will never be persuaded to go to the county college except under compulsion. We all know of those boys, whose numbers are large. Often we do not get them in our clubs; but it is for them that we chiefly exist, for they need clubs most. We shall only win their confidence through good leadership. Given good leadership they will be drawn into the club circle and learn even in the worst of premises those lessons of friendship from which everything else in the club springs. They will imbibe the spirit which comes from struggling against adversities and which arises out of the effort of improvisation. There is an indefinable but very real sense of purpose and unity which comes from making equipment and decorating club premises together. I appreciate that every

club must grow beyond that stage, but I do not think we have yet solved the problem of how to attract and hold on to the many boys who, if we become too respectable, cease to be interested in the inside of our club and sometimes cause trouble outside. For a long time to come there must, I believe, be "sub-standard" clubs if we are to go on serving the boy for whom we have always claimed that we chiefly exist. Let us never forget where the need really lies. Let our training seek to fit some of our best men to meet this need. And let us remember that club leadership calls for gaiety and understanding. It is a highly responsible vocation as much for the voluntary as for the full-time leader. But let it never lose its spontaneity, youthfulness and optimism.

I turn to Senior Boy Training. I know of no-one who has taken an interest in and thought about the possibilities of Senior Boy Training who does not desire to see it become more universal and steadily increasing in scope and content.

Its purpose is to help the older boys to appreciate that their club is a part of a whole by mixing with and discussing club work with boys from other clubs; to widen their horizons; to extend their experiences; to kindle enthusiasm for new adventures and revive a flagging interest in older pursuits; to bring these older boys into contact with men possessing a wider variety of interests and abilities than those normally met with at home. Senior Boy Training not only stimulates in boys an interest and concern for their own clubs. It also awakens in them a sense of responsibility for their share in the management of their clubs and instructs them how best to fulfil that responsibility. Too often a club regards itself as an isolated group of 14 to 18 year-old boys quite unconnected with those of younger or more mature years, divorced from adult life or home interests. One of the best antidotes for this malady is Senior Boy Training. Just as each club is part of the whole national body, so clubs as such are part of the varied process of education which begins in childhood and extends to adult life. A process in which home, school, work and adults all have their part, not as rigidly defined spheres of influence but as groups which merge and develop naturally.

May I urge, then, that club leaders and all others will see in Senior Boy Training an essential feature of this process of further education? Will they see to it from now on that their older members take part in local courses, or if there are no local courses as yet, will they demand of us that we organize

them? Will they see that some at least of their members take part in the culminating feature of Senior Boy Training at a national course at Ford Castle? Those who know from experience will be witnesses to the value which their clubs and their members have derived from the influence of these courses either national or local.

Of Bakers Cross, I would say that it is a bold experiment—the first centre of its kind. More can be done to improve club programmes through its influence than by any other means I know. Its task is to give practical experience of the teaching of drama, music and the arts and crafts to those who know possibly much of their subject but little or nothing of how to enthuse boys of club age in it. The recruiting agents for its courses are clubs themselves. It is for club leaders to persuade their helpers in activities that courses at Bakers Cross have much to teach them which will benefit their own club.

These three centres are the first fruits of the national appeal. At a time when bricks and mortar for new clubs are in short supply we have concentrated all our energies on improving training and through this medium the whole standard of club work. There is no more important contribution the Association as a body has ever made to its constituent clubs. It is a contribution worthy of the inspiration from which the appeal sprang. To support and use these three centres to their maximum capacity is the most fitting and indeed the most worthwhile contribution we can make at this stage in the sphere of Further Education.

The subject of Further Education is much in our minds just now. Local authorities have been instructed to prepare their development plans. It has been made clear to them that the Ministry of Education believes in the partnership which it has fostered for seven years between the statutory and the voluntary organizations in the Service of Youth. What will emerge as a result of these plans is a matter of lively interest not un-mixed with grave anxiety. This Association rightly determined fifteen years ago to embark on a policy of decentralization by the establishing of autonomous County Associations. It is abundantly clear to us that just as the Ministry of Education recognizes and aids the national body so, too, should the Local Authority recognize and aid the local organization of the national body. That this was and is the Ministry's intention has been made abundantly clear. A large number of Local Education Authorities have failed so far to give this aid, and in

failing they are falling short in their responsibility for the partnership. I have no hesitation in saying that the policy of such Authorities is seriously jeopardizing the voluntary principle in the Youth Service. If they persist in their refusal to ensure that the local organizations of national voluntary bodies are aided according to their responsibilities and needs, then the whole burden of maintaining them will be thrown on voluntary sources. Such statutory Authorities will be subsidizing their own Youth Service at the expense of the voluntary organizations. It can only mean in the long run that many local organizations of national voluntary bodies will be starved out of existence and with their passing will go any chance of close contact between local units and their national body. It is impossible, for example, for a national body such as ours to be in close touch with and understand the day to day needs of our affiliated clubs except through our local County Associations and Federations. The destruction of these vital links can only do lasting damage both to us as a voluntary organization and to the Youth Service as a whole. The Chairman of the responsible Committee of one such statutory Authority has recently said: "There is no partnership; the voluntary bodies have no future in the field of Further Education". I believe that, given the will for partnership, they have a greater place to fill than ever before.

I want to suggest one way of furthering the partnership. Some local Authorities are telling clubs that their 14 to 15 year old membership will not rank for grant-aid as they are already provided for. Are we to assume from this that school teachers will provide out-of-school recreational activities during the evenings up to nine or ten o'clock at night? It seems unlikely that such a practice will be widespread, nor would it seem to be a practical proposition for teachers. Who, then, is to make provision for the boys of this age? There are two ways in which it can be done, clubs can continue to provide for them, and if they do, should be accorded the grant-aid they need. The other way is for schools to welcome voluntary leaders to run clubs for school-boys of, say, 11-15 years of age on school premises during the hours when clubs are most necessary—between six or seven, and nine or ten o'clock at night and at week-ends. Unorthodox though such a suggestion may seem, I believe it provides not only for an extension of the partnership but also a practical means of dealing with a problem which may rapidly become acute if nothing is going to be done.

School teachers have made a great contribution to club work—occasionally as club leaders, often as instructors, sometimes as voluntary helpers. Here would be an opportunity for those outside the teaching profession to demonstrate the contribution they can bring into the out-of-school activities of a school. If such a suggestion found acceptance in club circles I hope school teachers would extend their welcome to people who are willing and able to help in this manner with work of great importance.

I would also urge that every endeavour should be made to prevent any boy experiencing a conflict of loyalties between his school and his club. Such conflicts can only be avoided by a close co-operation and understanding between teachers and club leaders.

The greatest single obstacle in the way of development at the present time is the lack of premises. All of us know that production for the export market, coal-mining, transport, housing, hospitals and schools have priority. But young people are restive and impatient, easily made enthusiastic, easily frustrated and disillusioned. The need for a larger number of premises providing minimum facilities is extremely urgent if the energies of these young people are to be used and their confidence is to be gained. Only if this can be achieved will they make their maximum contribution towards the nation's vital effort for reconstruction and prosperity.

I believe that this Association alone, given the normal measure of grant-aid, could, over the next few years, use upwards of one thousand buildings providing minimum facilities. If the great enthusiasm for the Youth Service has lost some of its original impetus it may, I think, be due in part to the sense of frustration which arises when, in spite of all the good will and hard work of a voluntary committee, it is impossible to find premises of any kind in which to meet.

Our Consulting Architects have not been slow to prepare plans. What we need is a few generous-hearted manufacturers who would undertake to make the essential features of a simple prefabricated structure at very cheap rates.

I think this loss of impetus which I have mentioned may also be partly due to the complexity of committees, forms and publications with which the Youth Service has become encumbered. In this respect we should be unfair if we blamed only the statutory partners in the Service. In an endeavour to simplify and speed up our own procedure and to give more

detailed examination to all matters of policy we have set up a small representative and elected Executive Committee to assume from the Council (which has reached unwieldy proportions) all responsibilities for the day-to-day working of the Association. This Executive Committee will report to the Council twice a year and refer to it for decision only those matters which affect the life and purpose of the Association.

This loss of impetus is not entirely on the side of our Executive Council. In too many parts of the country the local organization of the N.A.B.C. has become so weighted down with many recognized difficulties hindering the opening of new clubs, that new clubs have ceased to be a priority. We all know that it is very hard to find premises; that suitable leaders have to be persuaded into taking on the responsibility of a club; that management Committees do not leap with alacrity to remove difficulties; and that money, even after the Appeal, is not as abundant as is usually necessary to finance a new venture. But let me remind you of one vital and favourable fact: the boys are there. At a very conservative estimate there are 200,000 boys in Britain who are members of no juvenile organization.

In the past this would have been a challenge that would have fired our sympathy for the less fortunate. Nowadays, it is not so much our feelings which are stirred with poignancy as our intelligence—which revolts against the anachronism, in these days of enlightenment and ever-widening education, to find groups of boys without the benefits to character, culture and personality provided by a good club.

In the country generally I find, as might be expected, a weariness after the war. But I do hope you will find some tonic to banish such devitalizing lethargy, and to reinstate in its rightful place as a priority the task of opening new clubs. I do not refer to the affiliation of more existing clubs; I mean that each County Association and Federation should itself be taking the initiative to form and open clubs in places where none existed before.

Training and competitions must go on as before, and the ordinary committee work and executive administrations must continue. But the priority is for new clubs and I hope every Federation and Association will set itself a target for the year of 10 new ventures strategically placed where the need is greatest.

I have referred to certain outstanding work carried out by

the Council, I have indicated certain major problems and speculated a little about the future. I want to conclude on quite a different subject.

On the occasion of her 21st Birthday, H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth broadcasted an address to the people of the British Commonwealth and Empire. She asked the young men and women who were born about the same time as herself to let her speak as their representative. I would like to remind you of some of her words:

“Now that we are coming to manhood and womanhood, it is surely a great joy to us all to think that we shall be able to take some of the burden off the shoulders of our elders who have fought and worked and suffered to protect our childhood. We must not be daunted by the anxieties and hardships that the war has left behind for every nation of our Commonwealth. We know that these things are the price we cheerfully undertook to pay for the high honour of standing alone seven years ago in defence of the liberty of the world. Let us say with Rupert Brooke, ‘Now God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour’.

“I am sure that you will see our difficulties in the light that I see them, as the great opportunity for you and me. Most of you have read in the history books the proud saying of William Pitt that England had saved herself by her exertions and would save Europe by her example. But in our time we may say that the British Empire has saved the world first, and has now to save itself after the battle is won. I think that is an even finer thing than was done in the days of Pitt, and it is for us who have grown up in these years of danger and glory to see that it is accomplished in the long years of peace that we all hope stretch ahead.

“If we all go forward together with an unwavering faith, a high courage, and a quiet heart, we shall be able to make of this ancient Commonwealth, which we all love so dearly, an even grander thing—more free, more prosperous, more happy, and a more powerful influence for good in the world—than it has been in the greatest days of our forefathers. To accomplish that we must give nothing less than the whole of ourselves.

“There is a motto which has been borne by many of my ancestors—a noble motto, ‘I serve’. These words were an inspiration to many bygone heirs to the throne when they made their knightly dedication as they came to manhood. I

cannot do quite as they did but through the inventions of science I can do what was not possible for any of them. I can make my solemn act of dedication with a whole Empire listening. I should like to make that dedication now. It is very simple.

“I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong, but I shall not have strength to carry out this resolution alone unless you join in it with me, as I now invite you to do. I know that your support will be unfailingly given.

“God help me to make good my vow, and God bless all of you who are willing to share in it”.

Assured of your wholehearted concurrence I have addressed the following message to Princess Elizabeth:

“Madam,

Members of the National Association of Boys' Clubs, met in Annual Conference at Oxford, have with unanimity of purpose pledged themselves to-day to join with you in the resolution you made in your broadcast address on the occasion of your 21st Birthday. They are drawn from clubs with nearly two hundred thousand members and they dedicate themselves, as you did on that happy day, to the service of the great imperial family to which we all belong. Mindful of the great responsibilities which confront you, and of all who have resolved with you so to serve, I, on their behalf and my own, pray that the gifts of happiness and health may be yours and that God may sustain you in the years ahead.

I beg to remain, Your 'Royal Highness' humble, obedient servant,

ABERDARE.”

Chairman, National Association of Boys' Clubs.

I have received the following gracious reply from Her Royal Highness:

Buckingham Palace,
4th July, 1947.

“I am deeply grateful for the message which the Members of the National Association of Boys' Clubs have sent me from their Annual Conference.

“It is a source of great encouragement to me to know that

your two hundred thousand members have dedicated themselves to the service of the peoples of our Commonwealth; I pray with all my heart that they may find strength in carrying through their great purpose.

ELIZABETH.”

There are great opportunities and great responsibilities awaiting us. We confront them not as the isolated little-known organization which we were ten years or more ago. We go forward to meet the difficulties of the future inspired by the knowledge that we are one in a common partnership. The task of that partnership is to make a reality of Further Education, to bring within the reach of all the aspirations which are written into the great Education Act of 1944.

Approaching our duty with high resolve and in the spirit of the words of Princess Elizabeth, I am confident we shall play a worthy part.

Owing to the delay which occurred in completing the audit for 1945-46 it was not possible to circulate the printed accounts for that year during 1946 or early 1947. The audit has now been completed and the certificate issued. Owing to the high cost of printing it has been decided not to print with this Report and Statement of Accounts the accounts for 1945-46. They are, however, available at the offices of the Association and may be inspected by any member of the Association who wishes to see them.

**STATEMENT OF
ACCOUNTS**

as at

31st MARCH

1947

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS

	£	£	£	£
Foundation Fund—				
Balance at 31st March, 1946				15,77
General Funds—				
General Purposes Fund:				
Balance at 31st March, 1946		4,601		
Add Sale of Falmouth Trust Co. Share ...		49		
		4,650		
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1947		688		
			5,338	
National Appeal Account:				
Allocations from Appeal Fund		93,218		
Less Transfer to Income & Expenditure Account 16,000				
Transfer to Training Centres Fund ... 12,000		28,000		
			65,218	
Training Centres Fund:				
Balance at 31st March, 1946		16,275		
Add Transfer from National Appeal ... 12,000				
Grants from Ministry of Education for:				
Ford Castle		900		
St. Pierre		1,000		
Grant from Carnegie United Kingdom Trust		1,000		
Subscriptions, Donations and Grants ...		300		
		15,200		
			31,475	
Creditors and Amounts Received in Advance (including £500 held on behalf of Crookham Lads' Club) ...			6,910	
				108,94
Grants and Special Funds—				
Unexpended balances		78,917		
Creditors		18		
			78,93	

ABERDARE }
M. W. PARR } Members of the Council

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the National Association of Boys' Clubs as at 31st March, 1947, together with the annexed General and Special Funds Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1947, and have compared them with the books kept by the Association, and find them to be in accordance therewith. We have tested the accuracy of the receipts and payments and have verified the Cash at Bank and in Hand. The Association's Bankers have certified that they hold in safe custody the Investments set out in the Balance Sheet and also the Title Deeds of the freehold property.

We are of the opinion that such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the State of the Association's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Association.

BLACK, GEOGHEGAN & TILL,
Chartered Accountants, 67 Watling Street, E.C.4
October 17th, 1947

	£	£	£
<i>Foundation Fund Investments—</i>			
£6,256 10s. 0d. Nigeria 5% Stock 1950/60		6,338	
£7,166 5s. 3d. 3% Savings Bonds 1965/75		7,166	
£2,373 17s. 1d. 3½% War Stock		2,269	
(Market Value £16,912)		————	15,773
<i>General Funds—</i>			
Balances at Bankers and Cash in Hand		11,946	
Investments, at cost:			
£11,500 2½% Birmingham Corporation Stock 1966/71	12,022		
£11,400 2½% National War Bonds 1954/56	12,006		
£10,800 3% Savings Bonds 1965/75	12,059		
£19,232 15s. 11d. 3½% War Stock	20,242		
(Market Value £55,144)	————	56,329	
Debtors and Loans		3,730	
Stock of Publications and Badges		268	
Office Equipment, Furniture, etc.—			
Balance at 31st March, 1946	298		
Additions during year	313		
	————		
	611		
Less Depreciation	59		
	————	552	
Motor Cars: Balance at 31st March, 1946	1,200		
Additions less Sales during year	1,014		
	————		
	2,214		
Less Depreciation	214		
	————	2,000	
Training Centres Equipment:			
Balance at 31st March, 1946	1,522		
Additions less Sales during year	6,811		
	————		
	8,333		
Less Depreciation	833		
	————	7,500	
Freehold Property—			
Balance at 31st March, 1946:			
St. Pierre	10,626		
Bakers Cross	3,592		
	————		
	14,218		
Expenditure less Sales during year:			
St. Pierre	12,031		
Bakers Cross	367		
	————	12,398	
	————	26,616	
		————	108,941
<i>Grants and Special Funds—</i>			
Balances at Bankers			78,935

£203,649

GENERAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURE

	£	£
<i>To Headquarters Administration—</i>		
Salaries, Wages and National Insurance	6,680	
Pensions Scheme and Life Assurance	1,240	
Rent, Rates and Land Tax	416	
Lighting and Heating	376	
Postages, Printing, Stationery and Telephone	1,753	
Repairs	173	
Travelling Expenses	462	
Office Expenses and Insurance	423	
Audit Fee	150	
Bank Interest	95	
Depreciation of Furniture and Equipment	59	
	11,827	
<i>Less: Allocation for Development, Training and Specialist Advisers</i>	<i>6,570</i>	<i>5,251</i>
<i>„ Development—</i>		
Salaries, Wages and National Insurance	7,283	
Proportion of H.Q. Administration Expenses	2,628	
Travelling, Car and Sundry Expenses	4,811	
Grants for Development	3,880	
Depreciation of Cars	214	
		18,816
<i>„ Training—</i>		
<i>Leader Training—</i>		
Salaries and proportion of H.Q. Administration Expenses ...	2,385	
Travelling Expenses	416	
Training Courses—net cost	26	
Grants to Training Courses	132	
Sundry Expenses	31	
		2,990
<i>Senior Boy Training—</i>		
Salaries and proportion of H.Q. Administration Expenses ...	1,844	
Travelling Expenses	221	
Training Courses—net cost	17	
Grants to Training Courses	415	
Sundry Expenses	12	
		2,509
<i>Religious Training—</i>		
Salary and proportion of H.Q. Administration Expenses ...	836	
Travelling Expenses	21	
Sundry Expenses	27	
		884
	Forward	30,456

INCOME

	£	£
<i>By Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies—</i>		
Annual Subscriptions	2,271	
Donations	2,267	
Broadcast Appeal	818	
Legacy	1,000	
		6,356
„ <i>National Appeal Allocation</i>		16,000
„ <i>Grants—</i>		
Ministry of Education	18,500	
<i>Less: Allocations to South and North Wales Federations</i> <i>of Boys' Clubs</i>	1,650	
		16,850
King George's Jubilee Trust	2,600	
London Parochial Charities	300	
		19,750
„ <i>Interest Received—</i>		
Investments	1,338	
Savings Bank Deposits	104	
		1,442
„ <i>Affiliation Fees</i>		331
„ <i>Sundry Income—</i>		
Accident and Sickness Insurance	203	
Rent received	135	
		338
„ <i>Training Centres—</i>		
<i>St. Pierre—</i>		
Course Fees, Visitors' Payments, etc.	2,797	
Rents	240	
Grants: King George's Jubilee Trust	2,000	
“News Chronicle”	1,000	
		3,000
Sundry Receipts	22	
		6,059
<i>Ford Castle—</i>		
Course Fees, Visitors' Payments, etc.	802	
Subscriptions and Donations	458	
King George's Jubilee Trust Grant	1,000	
		2,260
<i>Bakers Cross—</i>		
Course Fees, Visitors' Payments, etc.	117	
Rents	32	
Donations	12	
		161
Forward		52,697

	Forward	£	£
To <i>Training Centres</i> —			30,456
<i>St. Pierre</i> —			
Salaries, Wages and National Insurance	...	3,203	
Rates and Insurance	...	298	
Repairs and Maintenance	...	71	
Lighting and Heating	...	389	
Laundry and Cleaning	...	80	
Catering and Canteen	...	1,052	
Garden Expenses	...	74	
Course Expenses	...	406	
Carriage and Transport	...	77	
Travelling and Car Expenses	...	585	
Postages, Printing, Stationery and Telephone	...	196	
Accommodation and Travelling to Clubs	...	615	
Bursaries	...	888	
Sundry Expenses	...	139	
Depreciation of Equipment	...	452	
			8,525
<i>Ford Castle</i> —			
Salaries, Wages and National Insurance	...	1,352	
Rates and Insurance	...	239	
Repairs and Maintenance	...	406	
Lighting and Heating	...	721	
Laundry and Cleaning	...	128	
Catering	...	900	
Carriage and Transport	...	55	
Travelling Expenses	...	469	
Postages, Printing, Stationery and Telephone	...	421	
Grant-Aid	...	146	
Sundry Expenses	...	145	
Depreciation of Equipment	...	250	
			5,232
<i>Bakers Cross</i> —			
Salaries, Wages and National Insurance	...	1,010	
Rates and Insurance	...	135	
Repairs and Maintenance	...	65	
Lighting and Heating	...	144	
Laundry and Cleaning	...	60	
Catering and Canteen	...	249	
Garden Expenses	...	69	
Carriage and Transport	...	20	
Travelling Expenses	...	109	
Postages, Printing, Stationery and Telephone	...	117	
Sundry Expenses	...	69	
Depreciation of Equipment	...	132	
			2,179
	Forward		46,392

	£	£
Forward		52,697

Forward	52,697
---------	--------------

	£	£
Forward		52,697

£52,697

	£	£
<i>Bellingham Playing Field, Rental Account—</i>		
Rent, Tithe and Insurance	361	
Payments to London Federation	326	
Balance due to London Federation	18	
		705
<i>Carnegie United Kingdom Trust for loans to Clubs and other Juvenile Organizations—Payment to Trust</i>		30
<i>Channel Islands Fund—</i>		
Grant to Guernsey Association	25	
Grant to Alderney Boys' Club	11	
Balance at 31st March, 1947	147	
		183
<i>King George's Jubilee Trust Fund—</i>		
Grants to Area Organizations	8,000	
Grants to N.A.B.C. Funds:		
General Funds for Development in Metropolitan Area ... 1,000		
Development in Yorkshire	1,600	
St. Pierre	2,000	
Ford Castle	1,000	
		5,600
		13,600
<i>London Parochial Charities Fund—</i>		
Amounts distributed during year	1,630	
Balance at 31st March, 1947	58	
		1,688
<i>Mitchell Memorial Library Fund—</i>		
Grants during year	50	
Balance at 31st March, 1947	188	
		238
<i>National Appeal—</i>		
Expenses, advances to Local Committees on account of expenses and allocations	52,988	
Allocation to General Funds	93,218	
Balance at 31st March, 1947	78,310	
		224,516
<i>War Emergency Fund—</i>		
Berkshire Association loan due for refund at 31st March, 1946 ...	1,000	
Grants during year	1,567	
Balance at 31st March, 1947	214	
		2,781
		<u>£243,741</u>

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947

35

	£	£
<i>Bellingham Playing Field, Rental Account—</i>		
Balance at 31 st March, 1946	12	
Rents Received	600	
Amount recovered from War Damage Commission	93	
		705
<i>Carnegie United Kingdom Trust for loans to Clubs and other Juvenile Organizations—</i>		
Balance at 31 st March, 1946		30
<i>Channel Islands Fund—</i>		
Balance at 31 st March, 1946		183
<i>King George's Jubilee Trust Fund—</i>		
Grants received		13,600
<i>London Parochial Charities Fund—</i>		
Balance at 31 st March, 1946	188	
Amount received from Trustees	1,500	
		1,688
<i>Mitchell Memorial Library Fund—</i>		
Balance at 31 st March, 1946		238
<i>National Appeal—</i>		
Balance at 31 st March, 1946	22,424	
Subscriptions and Donations received during year	202,092	
		224,516
<i>War Emergency Fund—</i>		
Balance at 31 st March, 1946	1,781	
Refund of Berkshire Association Loan	1,000	
		2,781

£243,741

SUMMARY OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES

	£
Channel Islands Fund	147
London Parochial Charities Fund	58
Mitchell Memorial Library Fund	188
National Appeal	78,310
War Emergency Fund	214
	£78,917

LIST OF AREA ORGANIZATIONS

BEDFORDSHIRE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, ESSEX, HERTFORDSHIRE, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK. Regional Officer: *D. Cornock-Taylor*, 10, Tenison Avenue, Cambridge.

BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, CHANNEL ISLANDS, DORSET, HAMPSHIRE, OXFORDSHIRE. Regional Officer: *N. S. Goodridge*, Bar Close, Henley Road, Caversham, Near Reading, Berkshire.

CORNWALL, DEVON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, SOMERSET, WILTSHIRE. Regional Officer: *H. E. Higgins*, J.P. 86-88, Colston Street, Bristol.

KENT, SURREY, SUSSEX. Regional Officer: *Lt.-Col. P. L. Binns*, 7, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, WARWICKSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, STAFFORDSHIRE. Development Officer: *H. C. Douty*, Colmore Chambers, 3, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

MIDLANDS ADVISORY COUNCIL. Development Officer: *H. C. Douty*, Colmore Chambers, 3, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

BEDFORDSHIRE. BEDFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *J. Faircloth*, 95, Ashburnham Road, Bedford.

BERKSHIRE. BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *W. R. Martin*, 177, King's Road, Reading, Berkshire.

READING COUNCIL OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *W. R. Martin*, 177, King's Road, Reading, Berkshire.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *Major F. R. Morgan*, United Buildings, Trading Estate, Slough, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. N.A.B.C. County Organizer: *J. Winterforde-Young*, 33, New Square, Cambridge.

CHANNEL ISLANDS. GUERNSEY ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Honorary Secretary: *Baron Pontin*, 1, De Beauvoir Terrace, Rohais, Guernsey.

CHESHIRE. (See Lancashire.)

CORNWALL. N.A.B.C. Regional Officer: *H. E. Higgins*, J.P., 86-88, Colston Street, Bristol, 1.

CUMBERLAND. CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizer and Secretary: *Noel Beggs*, Lairbeck, Keswick, Cumberland.

DERBYSHIRE. DERBYSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *J. H. Harris*, Community House, 43, Kedleston Road, Derby.

DEVON. DEVON ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *T. P. Walsh*, 133, Sweetbriar Lane, Exeter, Devon.

PLYMOUTH AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF YOUTH CLUBS. Chairman: *B. H. Garnous Williams*, Plymouth College, Devon.

DORSET. DORSET ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *R. B. Newton*, Turnworth House, Near Blandford, Dorset.

DURHAM. DURHAM COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *F. Goodall*, 33, Norfolk Street, Sunderland.

SUNDERLAND COUNCIL OF BOYS' CLUBS. Honorary Secretary: *Inspector A. Barrass*, 58, Mansfield Crescent, Sunderland, Co. Durham.

ESSEX. ESSEX ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *Lt.-Col. I. F. G. Hall*, 10, Crane Court, Chelmsford, Essex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. GLOUCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *H. E. Hall*, 131, St. George's Road, Cheltenham.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *F. Smewin*, 86-88, Colston Street, Bristol, 1.

HAMPSHIRE. HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *L. S. Pryer*, The Castle, Winchester, Hants.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *Inspector E. A. Hunt*, Police Station, Albert Road, Southsea, Hants.

SOUTHAMPTON FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *C. A. Mack*, 1, Cranbury Terrace, Southampton.

HEREFORDSHIRE. c/o *H. E. Hall*, 131, St. George's Road, Cheltenham, Glos.

HERTFORDSHIRE. N.A.B.C. County Organizer: *Lt.-Col. R. Menday*, M.C., Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. *General Secretary*, National Association of Boys' Clubs, 17, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

KENT. KENT ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *S. A. Woodward*, 53, High Street, Maidstone, Kent.

LANCASHIRE. LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *Major Bramwell H. Withers*, O.B.E., J.P., Lune Mills, Lancaster.

LIVERPOOL FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Secretary: *E. J. Humble*, J.P., 13, Williamson Square, Liverpool, 1.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT FEDERATION OF LADS' CLUBS. General Secretary: *E. Gaunt*, Gaddum House, 16, Queen Street, Manchester.

LEICESTERSHIRE. N.A.B.C. County Organizer: *C. W. Cunningham*, Cooks Memorial Hall, Orchard Street, Leicester.

LONDON. LONDON FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Secretary: *F. O. Marston*, 222, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1.

ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH YOUTH. General Secretary: *D. Mellows*, A.J.Y. House, Leman Street, London, E.1.

NORFOLK. N.A.B.C. Regional Officer: *D. Cornock-Taylor*, 10, Tenison Avenue, Cambridge.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. County Organizer: *E. L. Harding*, Pearl Building, 14, Market Square, Northampton.

NORTHUMBERLAND. NORTHUMBERLAND ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *Edward Roberts*, 70, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *Geoffrey Spencer*, Princes House, 32, Park Row, Nottingham.

OXFORDSHIRE. OXFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *P. L. Bickerton*, Barnet House, Beaumont Street, Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE. N.A.B.C. Development Officer: *H. C. Douty*, Colmore Chambers, 3, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

SOMERSET. N.A.B.C. County Organizer: *Lt.-Col. E. L. Ricketts*, O.B.E., Territorial Hall, Burton Place, Taunton.

STAFFORDSHIRE. STAFFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. County Organizer: *Col. A. M. L. Harrison*, Gaol Road, Stafford.

STAFFORDSHIRE OLD SCHOLARS' ASSOCIATION. Secretary: *Captain R. W. Steventon*, County Offices, Stafford.

WOLVERHAMPTON COUNCIL OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *W. N. Weir*, Youth Headquarters, The Mount, Penn Road, Wolverhampton.

SUFFOLK. N.A.B.C. Regional Officer: *D. Cornock-Taylor*, 10, Tenison Avenue, Cambridge.

SURREY. SURREY ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *J. Swailes*, 26, Church Gardens, Dorking, Surrey.

SUSSEX. SUSSEX ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *M. Gell*, 173, High Street, Lewes, Sussex.

WARWICKSHIRE. WARWICKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *J. Dolan*, 5B, Dormer Place, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *J. Marshall Smith*, 26, Bristol Road, Birmingham.

WESTMORLAND. (See Cumberland and Westmorland Association of Boys' Clubs.)

WILTSHIRE. County Organizer: *R. B. Newton*, Turnworth House, Near Blandford, Dorset.

WORCESTERSHIRE. N.A.B.C. Development Officer: *H. Douty*, Colmore Chambers, 3, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE. YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Secretary: *G. H. Winterbottom*, 46, Park Square, Leeds, Yorkshire.

N.A.B.C. Development Officer: *R. O'Brien*, 2, Barstow Square, Wakefield.

N.A.B.C. Programme Organizer: *Norman Myers*, 2, Barstow Square, Wakefield.

SHEFFIELD COUNCIL OF BOYS' CLUBS. Organizing Secretary: *C. H. Morris*, 9, St. James' Row, Sheffield.

SCOTLAND. SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Secretary: *Stanley Nairne*, 12, Alva Street, Edinburgh.

WALES. WELSH ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS. Acting Secretary: *Bryn James*, 26, High Street, Cardiff, S. Wales.



